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No, this country does not want Utah put out of the Union; it wants the present style of union put out of Utah.

Rhode Island will send a divided delegation to the St. Louis convention. That is making two bites of a very small cherry.

It might be well for hysterical petitioners in the Utah matter to remember the old of this United States-"an indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

The report of the consul at Bogota shows that Colombia controls the Panama hat industry. And yet she wanted the Panama canal, too! Some people never know when they are well off.

Colonel Watterson says Gorman should be nominated because the party wants "a Democrat of tried, trained and proved abil-. ity." Now, what does the colonel hope to gain by such bitter sarcasm as that?

Russia will try the northeast passage to get her Baltic sea fleet into Oriental waters. It is a daring feat, and, if it is successful Japan will be put to a lot of extra trouble in getting the new arrivals sunk. It seems almost a shame to do it.

According to the Russian Foreign Office. | "Facts:" Secretary Hay's attitude since the beginning of the war has been "courteous, correct and conciliatory." Why, haven't the Democratic papers been telling us that Hay has been getting us in trouble?

Hearst's strength in Congress is nothing less than remarkable. He has four of the 201 Democrats. Two are Jerseymen, a third work on Hearst's San Francisco paper, and the fourth is Jim Griggs, of Georgia. 'Rah for Willie Millions!

Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador are reported to have formed an alliance to resist the United States. It is not quite clear are afraid of; somebody must have been slandering us. We will be too busy with the canal for a long time now to start in taking candy from children.

Somebody has proposed that none but be employed on the Panama canal. If the word American is used its broadest sense, the idea is a good one: it is foolish. Climatic conditions isthmus would be fatal to northern It will be wise to amend by sub-"Pan-Americans" for "Amer-

Statements that are made from time to time regarding the progress of different Indiana exhibits for the St. Louis world's fair indicate that they are all far from completion. As the fair is to be opened May there is no time to be lost. At the present rate of progress the time set for the opening will find things in a very incomplete

The Canadian trappers last fall predicted the severest winter for two generations, and they guessed right. Their forecast was based on the fact that the fur of lynx and fox was unusually long. This showed that additional protection was considered necessary by nature. What is nature, and how did nature know what was coming? And yet there are people who deny there is a Wisdom behind these things.

The Russians seem to be laying great stress on General Kuropatkin's arrival in whither he is now speeding at the rate of over five hundred miles a day. This is not fast travel, but it is fast for the single-line railroad. Kuropatkin's arrival on the scene will work wonders or not remains He has shown himself to be men of direful threats and large promises, but his performances are yet to come.

The new ruling by the commissioner of pensions regarding age pensions will work decidedly to the advantage of applicants for mous population and resources to draw pensions under the act of June 27, 1890. Heretofore an age pension could not be in the end. How, then, could Japan be drawn until the claimant had reached the benefited by some other power coming to seventy-five years, when he became Under the new ruling a veteran can draw

schedule of rates is based on the theory that a veteran is half disabled to perform disability is progressive.

VINDICATES THE REPUBLICAN PAR-

TY AND PRESIDENT. It is generally conceded that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in Northern Securities merger victory for the administration and President Roosevelt personally and tends vindicate the attitude of the Republican party toward trusts.

The Sherman anti-trust law, under which the decision was rendered, was not aimed particularly at railroads or railroad mergers. It is general in its terms and aimed at prohibiting all contracts or combinations in restraint of commerce among the several States. The test whether it plies to any particular contract or combination or not is whether the contract combination is by its terms or tical operation would be restrictive of free competition. If so, it comes within the purview of the act whether it be a com bination of porkpackers, of coal operators, of manufacturers or of railroads.

From the beginning of the agitation In the United States should put on an eight or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these menace to industrial freedom and prosrecognized that they involved a possible menace to industrial freedom and prosperity, the Republican party espoused the cause of the people and of unrestricted commerce. In his annual message of 1899 and 1900 President McKinley discussed the question and said: "It is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action." The subject was further discussed by President Roosevelt in each of his three

annual messages. It has been the fixed policy of the Re publican party to regulate and control the great corporations and trusts of the country, not in a spirit of hostility to capital, but with a view of protecting industrial interests and the public against overcapitalization, the restriction of trade and other evils that might flow from uncontrolled combinations of capital. As President Roosevelt said in one of his annual messages: "Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions." President Roosevelt was the first to urge publicity as one of the best safeguards against the evils of trusts, and the creation of a department of commerce and industry whose head should be a member of the Cabinet with authority to investigate great business corporations and see that they kept within the law. This department has been created and is now in operation.

The suit to test the legality of the Northern Securities merger was brought by direction of President Roosevelt. In directing his attorney general to bring the suit he demonstrated the sincerity and consistency of his own views, as also his determination to enforce the law, at least, to bring it to the test of a judicial decision. The suit was brought, the United States Circuit Court decided in favor of constitutionality of the Sherman now the Supreme Court has affirmed that decision. As far as the decision of the Supreme Court on a nonpolitical question can vindicate the position of a political party this one vindicates the attitude of the Republican party on the trust question and the course of President Roosevelt. This is so clear that the New York World makes the following statement under the heading,

1. The anti-trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic Presi-dent. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic attorney general. Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who

violators of it. 3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first attorney general to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican attorney general, Philander C. Knox. 4. The decision of the Supreme Court of

the United States, given as a finality from

would do nothing toward prosecuting

which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and abso-World for twelve warmen respect, as the relve years constantly insisted was due to five judges, every one of whom The dissenting minority of the court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal, to wit: Chief Justice Fuller, of llinois, Mr. Justice White, of Louisiana and Mr. Justice Peckham, of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the

but denounced it as a danger to the 6. Under these circumstances it does not probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts. It is as well to record some plain truths.

nowever unpleasant or surprising. The World has stated the facts fearlessy. The Journal has no desire to give the decision of the Supreme Court a political aspect. It is in no sense a political decision. The question before the court was as to the constitutionality, construction and application of a statutory law relating to industrial combinations and commerce among the States. No doubt the court would have decided the same way if neither party had ever expressed itself on the subject of trusts. But it must be admitted that the decision tends to vindicate the course of the Republican party on the question and is a personal triumph for the President.

A SUGGESTION FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese have shown themselves as adroit in diplomacy as they are brave and alert in war, but all they have accomplished by diplomacy is as nothing compared to what they would gain if they could induce some power to take sides with Russia against Japan.

At first glance this statement may seem paradoxical. In extent of empire, popula tion and general military resources Russia so far outclasses Japan that it seems only a question of time when the great big power must overcome the little one. Japan has gained some important naval victories and may gain some on land, but with her enorupon it would seem that Russia must win the assistance of Russia?

Because that would compel Great Britain to come to the assistance of Japan and \$6 a month from and after the age of sixty- thereby give her a powerful ally. As mattwo years, \$8 from and after the age of ters now stand Great Britain is no more to

ain would have to aid Japan. The Britishphysical labor at sixty-two years, and the Japanese treaty of alliance signed Jan. 30, 1902, provides that if either party in the defense of its interests in the East should become involved in war with another power the other high contracting party would maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining hostilities against its ally. But if any other power should join in hostilities against either ally the other party would come to its assistance, would conduct the war in common and would make peace by mutual

Under this agreement it is only necessary for Japan to induce some other power to join Russia to secure the active aid of Great Britain. It does not matter how small how weak the power may be, so it is an independent power-from France or Germany to Honduras or Guatemala. If any other power can be induced to espouse the Russian cause then Great Britain must take

Here is a chance for Japanese diplomacy. They are cunning, plausible and resourceful. They should set their wits to work as soon as possible to pick a quarrel with some other power-any old power will do-and egg it on to the fighting point. Then she way, where is "the Spanish Main?" will get an active ally.

"SOAP" IN POLITICS. A floating item without credit purports to give the origin of the use of the word soap" for money. It says: "The Republican national committee in the presidential campaign of 1880, which resulted in the election of Garfield, used 'soap' in its cipher dispatches as a synonym for 'money,' and it has meant money ever since." Besides being inaccurate, this does an injustice to the surviving members of the Republican national committee of 1880, one of whom is an honored citizen of Indian-

It is a reflection on the intelligence of these Republicans who bore the heat and burden of that day to suppose that they would use a cipher code in managing the inancial affairs of the committee. The danger of cipher dispatches had been demonstrated in the presidential campaign of to have been sent by persons closely connected with Samuel J. Tilden, relating to corrupt agreements for the purchase of electoral votes in Florida and Oregon, led looks mighty wabbly now and then. to an investigation by a congressional committee. It was during the campaign of 1876 also that Senator W. H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic national committee, wired the chairman of the Indiana committee: "You may buy seven more mules." Of course, the dispatch be came public, as cipher dispatches always do. Although a near relative of the mule has since become the exemplar of the Democratic party, the mule did not figure in politics at that time, and everybody knew that the dispatch meant the chairman might draw for an additional sum of money. The publication and translation of the dispatch proved very embarrassing to the Democratic managers.

It is probable, though there is no documentary evidence of the fact, that the Republican managers in Indiana did use some money for campaign expenses in 1880, but there was no cipher dispatching on the subject. Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Puck. Arkansas, was secretary of the national committee and Hon. John C. New was chairman of the Indiana state central committee, and also a member of the national committee. These gentlemen were men of affairs. They called a spade a spade, and when they meant money they said money, not "soap." Whatever funds the national committee may have deemed necessary for the prosecution of the campaign in Indiana, circulating literature, hiring halls, paying brass bands, getting out the vote, etc., was sent by a trusty messenger, not by cipher telegram. It is a matter of local history that when the campaign was drawing to a close Secretary Dorsey himself came here with a large sum of money in a trunk, not a soap box. Chairman New assured him that the State was already practically carried, and that he did not need the money nor desire the responsibility of handling it. At first Mr. Dorsey was inclined to doubt that the State was already secure, but on personal investigation he became convinced of the fact, and carried all the money back with him. It was probably used in some State where the preliminary work of educating the voters and pledgin them to turn out and vote on election day had not been as thoroughly done as it had

A book entitled "A Dictionary of American Politics," published in 1888, says: "Soap, a political slang term for money; usually applied to money corruptly used." This shows that the term was in use before 1888. but it did not originate with the Republican national committee nor in Indiana. Still less was it used in a cipher code as a synonym for money, because the members of the committee were too worldlywise to use cipher dispatches. The term originated in New York, where the use of cipher dispatches in politics did. Many of the members of the national Republican committee of 1880 have passed away, but the Journal is sure those who survive would resent the implied imputation on their intelligence contained in the floating item referred to.

MINOR TOPICS.

Not to unseat Smoot, declare the Hearst papers, would be an outrage on morals, an insult to American womanhood and an affront to American homes. When it comes to a defense of purity in politics, pinochle or polygamy, the yellow ones are always there with the rhetoric.

A hot debate is in progress at Yale as to whether or not smoking is demoralizing. Some is and some isn't-it depends on the brand, does it not? Those Turkish atrocities are fearfully demoralizing, but there are pills that help the imagination.

The report is positively denied that the New York Sun will change hands again on account of the Northern Securities decision. Equally false is the rumor that the editorship of the Sun has been offered to Attorney General Knox.

Professor Baker, of Harvard, asserts that Harvard men don't think. Why should they? Deah old Hahvahd sees the results of too much thinking in Chicago University and decides to shun all such beastly vulgarity.

In Philadelphia a man named Stanislaus Siemelkowsky was arrested on the charge of running a "speak-easy." Now, what do you think of that?

sixty-eight, and at seventy years \$12. The friendly, perhaps, but still neutral. If any the United States. Since only a few of when no one was watching. No other foreigner

an annual famine.

Commander Peary will not start on his expedition to the north pole until the summer of 1905. On account of the rigorous weather in that region it is thought the pole will keep until then.

The bombardment of Port Arthur on March 10 was directed by Rear Admirals Uriu and Dewa. Look out for that man Dewa-he has a wicked name for an ad-

The pure-food department says that pneumonia is caused by cocktails; the red cherry is hand-painted and contains germs. Tell the man to leave the cherry out of The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is to make

a long stay in this country, but nobody is accusing him of looking for a wife. Why should he, when his income is \$200,000 a The Senate should not omit an inquiry

employed in Utah. Perhaps they take their tip from Isaiah, fourth chapter, first verse. Canada is about to change the name of Hudson bay to "Canadian sea," so that it

into the methods of celebrating leap year

Chief Apostle Joseph Smith, he of the whiskers, is returning to Utah. Homes, homes, five sweet homes; be it ever so

will seem more as if she owned it. By the

plural, there's no place like homes! An Illinois professor of botany has discovered that N-rays are emitted from onions. If that's what it is, every one will admit the power of N-rays.

'Lige Dowie remarks that the powers of hell are united against him in Australia. He should come back to America, where he had them on his own side.

In the decision in the Northern Securities case there is mention of one J. Pierpont Morgan. Morgan-let's see, where have we heard that name before?

The New York subway will be opened for traffic in June, and then we shall have re-

It may now be taken for granted that the 1876, when the discovery of a number of Russians have not abandoned Port Arthur. them, which, on being translated, proved But that's nothing-neither have the Jap-

even the Russians cannot deny that it either."-Omaha Bee.

Russia will set her terrible Cossacks on the Japs as soon as she can find a few. First she must bag her Cossacks.

dressmakers' convention. But how can you, any more than it is?

The weather bureau at Port Arthur is predicting a late spring, a red-hot summer and an early fall.

THE HUMORISTS.

They Knew Better.

She-Does your employer ever tell his clerk funny stories? He-No, but we don't dare undeceive him .-Town Topics.

Fortune Favors Her. Miss Oldgirl-Will I marry the man of my choice? Fortune Teller-Yes! But, make no mistake; the cards say you will have but one choice .-

An Exceptional Case.

Smith-You wouldn't take Rocksley for a selfmade man, would you? Rogers-I should say not! Why, he uses good English and doesn't weigh more than one hundred and eighty pounds.-Town Topics.

It Worried Him.

"That land," said the city nephew, "is valued t \$800 a front foot." "Thunderation!" exclaimed the old farmer, hastily moving back on to the sidewalk. "An' stood on it most five minutes! Do you reckon they'll charge me rent?"-Chicago Post.

A Frosty Atmosphere.

"I understand that prima donna failed to give her farewell concert because she had a cold." "Yes," answered the manager. "How did she contract it?" "Well, it wasn't an ordinary cold. It is what

Washington Star.

Explained.

technically known as a box-office chill."-

'Why do women always cry at a wedding?" woman would be throwing herself away by mar- had to walk home." "-Washington Star. rying him," responded the confirmed old bach-

out of him."-Chicago Tribune. A Just Recompense

elor. "The object is to take some of the starch

It was plain to be seen that the Japanese appreclated the stient sympathy of England and America with their cause. "Yet," they said with some show of reason it is only a just recompense for the past. Why, for the last twenty years English and American opera companies have been murdering 'The

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mikado! "-New York Sun.

During the month of February 54,758 packages of exhibits were received at the world's fair grounds. Six hundred exhibitors are now on the grounds installing their exhibits.

President Elliot, of Harvard, will be seventy years old on March 20, and an effort will be made at the celebration to have a portrait of Mr. Eliot painted by J. S. Sargent for the college during the summer.

Give a Japanese a back yard ten feet square and he will have a Chinese garden, with any number of paths of glittering white quartz. But give a prosperous Japanese a few acres-one acre-round his house in the suburbs, and he will make an attractive landscape garden.

The Austrian marriage laws are very severe They prohibit marriages between Christians and Jews and between Christians and infidels. A marriage between a Protestant woman and a man who said he had no particular creed has just been annulled by the Supreme Court. Workmen are installing the wonderful floral clock at the world's fair. The steel framework, which was made in Milwaukee, Wis., is being placed. The flowers that will conceal the mechanism are in pots in the greenhouses and will be installed about April 15. The dial of the clock is 112 feet across.

When Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain. in 1810, there was a gigantic turtle in a court at the artillery barracks at Port Louis which is still there, although almost blind. It weighs 330 pounds and stands two feet high when walking. Its shell is 81/2 feet long, and it can carry two men on its back with ease.

Many animals have an idea of concrete numbers up to a few units and some go even farther. A dog which is accustomed to receive only three pieces of sugar will not ask for more after he has had his quota. In certain mines where horses are required to make thirty trips a day they walk at once to the stable after making the thirtieth trip. Montaigne tells of oxen, employed in the royal gardens of Suza, that refused to perform more than their daily task of turning the great irrigation wheels through

In his book, "Greater Russia," Mr. Wirt managed by the Rusians, waich runs through Manchuria to Peking. Foreigners are not allowed to ride on it. Mr. Gerrare had to disguise The census of India just taken shows a himself as a Russian, cross the border in another population of 294,000,000-four times that of | way, and then contrive to get on the train and you ride alone.-Chicago Journal.

other power should join Russia Great Brit- them ever work, it is no wonder there is has been on this road, and its existence came to be known through Mr. Gerrare's book. Just what bearing this branch of the Siberian Railroad will have on the present war will probably transpire when the Japanese land forces en-

counter the Russians. THE FUNNY YOUNGSTERS.

Best of Reasons. There was a visitor at the school and the children were being given an opportunity to show off. The visitor's thoughts evidently ran in a religious turn, for he questioned the children first upon their knowledge of the Bible. "And where was the infant Jesus born?" he asked, and a chorus of voices answered immediately: "In a manger." "And why was he born in a manger?" was the next query. There was a moment's silence, and then a little Scotch boy in the back seat piped up, shrilly: cause his mother was there."-Conyers (Ga.) Weekly Banner.

Not What She Expected. An English lord was recently dining with a

family in New York. The hostess's little girl sat opposite the lord and stared solemnly: "Are you an English lord, really and truly, sir?" she said at last. "Yes," he answered, laughing, "really and

"I never saw an English lord before," she said. Tve always wanted to." "And now you're satisfied, aren't you?" said

he young man, gaily. "No, I'm not satisfied," responded the little girl. "I'm disappointed."-Children's Visitor.

Children's Children.

John D. Crimmins, who made last month a visit to Rome, is never more delightful than when he is telling anecdotes of children. "A little girl of seven," Mr. Cummins said one day, "came to me after church on a Sunday

" 'Have I any children?' "I dropped my newspaper and regarded her with amazement. " 'What?' I said.

morning and asked:

"'Have I any children?' she repeated. "'Well, I should hope not,' I exclaimed. 'Why on earth do you ask me such a question as

"'Why, in church this morning,' said the little children, and I wondered if I had any." "-New York Tribune.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD.

Governor Brodle, of Arizona, recently received a telegram from one of the "Rough Riders" whose fighting blood is still in circulation. The telegram was as follows: "Am going to the alligator." Mr. Taggart said: Orient. Which would you advise, Russia or Japan?" The Governor, in order to head off a soldier of fortune, hurriedly replied: "Better Port Arthur may not have fallen, but stay in the United States; it's better than

Room for Doubt.

Charles Francis Adams, the second, was not noted while at Harvard for athletics, or even for a good figure. In fact, it was said that the calves of his legs were in front, and he was considered generally as slab-sided. At com-"Cut out the decollette gown," orders the mons one of his table companions was a Harry -, since a Unitarian clergyman. One day at dinner Harry was particularly pious in his conversation, so much so that Adams finally

> "Is it possible Harry," he began in a tone of absolute astonishment, "that you really be lieve in a God?" Harry looked at Adams an instant, and then answered: "Well, Charley, if you're made in his image, I don't know that I do."-New

> > Preferred Bad Children.

York Tribune

Herald.

The late Elizabeth Cady Stanton was fond of children, though not of bad ones. Once, in Boston, she was calling on a young woman whose little son, a particularly vicious urchin, played about her while she conversed. The child would pull his mother's hair, kick and thump her, nor did he hesitate to try now and then these tricks upon Mrs. Stanton.

She said, calmly: "You are a bad boy, aren't you?"

"He is a bad boy," his mother, in a sad, hurt tone, confessed. "I prefer bad children, though," said Mrs.

"You do!" cried the young mother. "Why?" "Because," said Mrs. Stanton, "they are usually sent out of the room."-Rochester

A Windy Day. The late William C. Whitney used to relate a conversation that he heard in his youth between two Connecticut farmers during his student days at Yale. "These two old men." he would begin, "always were contradicting and deriding one another. They were friends; they liked to be together, but all their talk was made up of sneers and scoffs. One windy March day they fell into an argument on the question of high winds. They disputed bitterly as to which of them could remember the most windy day. The younger of the two said: 'Well, Josh, I mind the mornin' o' Aprile 4, in the year '03. when 'twuz so all fired windy that it took the crows two hours to fly from the ten-acre lot to to their roosts by the green barn-a fly o' less'n 'Shucks, William,' said the older "It's to make the bridegroom feel that any farmer, 'I mind days so windy that the crows

Old Game Worked.

When W. I. Jenkins, a photographer in the Marquette building, saw an advertisement touting a scheme by which an investment of \$1,000 would double itself in a fraction of no time, he almost exhausted himself getting to its source. He learned, according to a later statement to the police, that a gentleman by the name of O'Donnell, at the Lexington Hotel, had direct wires from the New Orleans track, which shoved the names of the winners into his headquarters in ample time to lay a bet in a poolroom before the bookmakers learned the re-

"That looks good to me," said Jenkins, and, being a trifle shy himself, he borrowed of his friends until he had a thousand to invest in the

sure thing. Later on when Jenkins called around for winnings he was told by O'Donnell that the wrong horse had been played through some unaccountable error. O'Donnell suggested that Jenkins squander \$500 more to get his losses back. Then the photographer saw a great light and hastened over to tell his troubles to the police and O'Donnell's arrest followed. Meanwhile Jenkins's \$1,000 insist on remaining in

Moral: Never back another man's game .-Chicago Journal.

Hard on the Poor Man. "Profanity car on the rear end

"Thank you, Mr. Conductor, but I was look ng for the expectoration car."

"First car back of the grip, sir, but it is very

The above conversation may be heard frequentin Chicago when the Hull House Woman's Club shall have carried out its campaign for the segregation of gentlemen street-car patrons who insist on swearing, spitting and other manifestations of freedom of action.

The possibility for a crusade against the era

unrestrictedness among male travelers was

egun at the Wednesday meeting at Hull House, the first gun being fired by Mrs. Sarah Jacobs. Her action and views were most heartily ac cepted by about 200 members present. "The time has come when a woman places herself in a position to be insulted by boarding a street car in Chicago during rush hours," said Mrs. Jacobs. "The cars are full of profane men, who have no respect for the women. They

never think it necessary to offer a woman a seat,

and the signs prohibiting expectoration con-

stantly are ignored. The only remedy is separate

ears for women during such hours." Patrons of the Illinois Central suburban servce claim that the new open-faced cars, with the twenty doors and straight-back seats are specially adapted for swearing-cars.

"I have fractured several of the commandments since leaving Thirty-sixth street," said Gerrare tells about a secret railroad owned and one patron this morning, as he felt nineteen separate drafts beating against his anatomy. "This road has certainly anticipated the segregation movement."

Laugh, and the girls laugh with you; swear,

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

Open and aggressive war between the of Chicago, as the most likely man to at-Hearst and Parker forces for the Indiana tract the younger and Western Demodelegation to the Democratic national convention is now assured. Immediately upon the return of Messrs. Taggart. O'Brien. Fanning and McNutt from New York and | the reorganizers in the Indiana Democracy. the announcement that they had effected a is in the city on legal business. He is a deal whereby they would deliver thirty votes to Parker at St. Louis, Messrs Eastman, Walsh and Johnson, Hearst's close | went up to the Claypool to see the Hearst lieutenants, visit Indianapolis and announce I triumvirate, Eastman, Walsh and Johnthat a Hearst organization will be formed | son. They met Walsh, and Major Menhere to fight Taggart and his crowd. The Hearst challenge, which is found in Mr. | national committee had a little verbal duel Walsh's statement in another column of that would be highly edifying if it could this issue of the Journal, makes it clear be reproduced faithfully, with each thrust suaded, forced or frightened into a com-

promise deal with Hearst. An analysis of Mr. Walsh's statement shows it to be a very artful "defi." In the first place, Mr. Walsh predicates everything on the newspaper reports of Taggart's visit East and of the alleged deal with Parker, but he shrewdly injects another phase into the situation. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in his account of Taggart's visit, explained that the deal meant that the Indiana delegates were to be delivered to Parker, but that in event it was seen that Parker could not be nominated there was a scheme to throw Parker's strength to David B. Hill. Walsh takes this as his cue and insinuates that it is Taggart's real purpose to deliver the Indiana delegation to Hill as Parker's residuary legatee, Walsh's idea being, manifestly, to prejudice Indiana Democrats, who, while favorable to Parker, have little or no use for Hill. Then he says, in substance, that, having learned that the report of Taggart's deal is correct, the friends of Hearst have decided to take steps to prevent its being carried out and will effect an active organization here.

As a matter of fact, there is no Hill sentiment among Indiana Democrats, and it is party leaders will be held to consider the loubtful if there is a Democrat in the State | quesdon of the date for the state convention. who regards Hill as possible or desirable as a presidential candidate. Walsh evidentgirl, 'the clergyman preached about children's ly realizes this and seeks to make capital inary to the issuing of the call. of it in his announcement of Hearst's plans of invading Indiana.

> But Mr. Taggart and State Chairman district, is at the English. O'Brien both deny vigorously that they made a deal to deliver the Indiana delegation to Parker. In interviews in the Democratic state organ vesterday both these leaders "denied the allegation and defied the

"As a Democrat and as a member of the national committee, all I want is a conservative platform and conservative candidate who will harmonize all Democratic voters, and who will place Indiana back in the Democratic column in No-

"The selection of the delegation from Indiana will be left entirely to the people, and I feel confident that the men who united voice of the Democracy of the State. "We cannot be held responsible for the fertile vaporings of enterprising Washington correspondents." Chairman O'Brien couched his denial in

this wise:

"The State committee does not take upon itself the right to select or control the del- | there may be some politics in it. egates to the St. Louis convention Parker, Hearst, Gorman, Olney, Cleveland, Bryan or any other man. Neither has any member of the committee made any proof the delegation to any individual. committee will not take any such action, and the committee cannot be held responsible for the fake stories about it. All such reports are given out for the purpose of injuring and not helping the Democracy. I have the utmost confidence in the Democracy of the State not being deceived by any such erroneous reports as that printed a few days ago.

As a matter of fact, whether or not there has been a deal of this nature, the politicians recognize that Mr. Taggart and Mr. O'Brien could do nothing else than enter rigorous denials of the story at this stage of affairs. Later, when the war between the Parker and Hearst interests is in full swing, they may admit that they are fighting against Hearst's securing a single delgate from Indiana, although it is probable that they will still maintain that they are working in the interest of no one candidate.

The Washington correspondent of Chicago Tribune, in further comment on the Democratic national situation and the important part Indiana plays in the game.

"There is no denying the fact that Mr. Hearst has opened the eyes of some of the old-time leaders of Democracy. They have been asleep while he worked, and the results already are apparent in the straggling delegates he has picked up all over the country. The attempt to throw the Inliana delegation to Judge Parker, which was the result of a hard and fast bargain between Tom Taggart and Dave Hill, was conceived for the purpose of killing Mr. Hearst. Its sponsors in the West say it might have succeeded had it not been for

the publicity given to it. "There is a doubt whether Tom Taggart can deliver the goods he has contracted for. The intelligence and aggressiveness of the Hearst boomers, who have organized the machine, which reaches all over the country, are depended upon to take advantage of the situation in Indiana, and it is the understanding there that Tom Taggart is to be bolted by the Hearst agents in every township in the State.

"It is admitted that while Parker probably will get the New York delegation entire, the small effect on the rest of the country will be dissipated by the industrious way in which the dissensions between Hill and Murphy in New York State have been spread throughout the country by the Hearst boomers. They have let the country delegates know that Parker does not command the hearty support of his own State, and that at the best he will control the delegation by a small majority under the operation of the unit rule.

mitted, has done a good deal to injure the chances of Judge Parker, as it exposes the plans of his managers to the Hearst propaganda, which has taken prompt advantage of the new light thrown on the situation in Indiana and has gone to work at once upon the Hoosier delegates. The steadily growing strength of Mr Hearst and the slightly waning strength of Judge Parker have caused the more conservative Democrats here, and particular-

the long run Parker will disappear and Hearst will come to the front as the champion of the united Bryan element in the "This possibility has startled the old heads to such an extent they have begun to discuss Cleveland as a serious possibili ty, and, while they still believe Roosevelt's election absolutely sure, they take the ground the nomination of Cleveland would give a tone of respectability in the party and would restore it to the confidence of the people in a large measure, so that it would be in good shape to wage a suc cessful fight for the presidency in 1908.

that open war is on and that the fight will and counter and the gentle irony and sarbe one to a finish unless Taggart is per- casm, challenge and insinuation in each man's voice "I understand you've come down to take possession of the State," was the major's "Oh no," returned Walsh. "We're just inquiring into that little deal by which you are to deliver your delegation to Parker, or rather to Dave Hill, who's Par-"There's no Hill sentiment in Indiana,"

> the implication that there is no more Hill sentiment than there is Hearst sentiment in the ranks of Indiana Democracy. Mr. Herff was anxious to meet Mr. East-

ty-Miami. Mr. Ralston, of Lebanon, who is one of the four men most prominently mentioned for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination,

Democratic State Chairman O'Brien will be in the city again Saturday evening or Monday and a conference of several of the A meeting of the state committee will then be called to take the formal action prelim-

active Republican workers of the Fourth

Republican State Chairman James P. Goodrich was at headquarters yesterday looking after the routine business of the committee. Mr. Goodrich is not in the best of health and his friends are urging him to take a short vacation and get a good rest be-

An interesting sidelight on the Hearst invasion of Indiana is found in the report from Chicago that Bryan and Hearst held a long conference Wednesday night at Chicago, at which Hearst endeavored to persuade Bryan compose the delegation will represent the to consent to present Hearst's name at the St. Louis convention.

> Beveridge, is expected here from Washington to-day. His visit is said to be one of a personal character, but it is hinted that S. W. Cantwell, of Hartford City, and Harry C. Pettit, of Wabash, were in the

publication further than to say that the fight is exceedingly lively. They called at Republican state headquarters while in the C. M. Zion, of Lebanon, was in the city yesterday afternoon en route home from Noblesville, where he attended the Ninth district convention and took an active hand

ination for state representative from the "shoestring" district, composed of Boone, Hamilton, Madison and Montgomery coun-ties, provided the new apportionment law does not stand the test of the courts. "I expect to be a candidate, and believe I can be nominated," he said, "although under the new excess vote rule adopted by the state committee it is said that Madison county will be able to control the nomination. I do not think Madison county is

An interesting contest is in prospect for the Republican nomination for state senator from the district composed of Hamilton and Tipton, or Hamilton and Clinton, counties. The decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the new apportionment law will settle the question as to what counties constitute the district. Under the old law Hamilton and Tipton counties comprise the district. In any event there are two candidates for the nomination in Hamilton county-Ralph K. Kane and Milton Hanson-and if the new apportionment stands there will be a candidate from Clinton county in the person of J. C. Farber, while if the district is left as it is now Every Mock, of Tipton, will also go after the nomination. Hamilton county has sufficient votes to control the nomination, provided the vote of the county is all given to

At the district convention at Noblesville there was considerable gossip anent the Reiblican gubernatorial contest. Supporters of J. Frank Hanly were largely in the majority, but it has been generally conceded that Mr. Hanly would get more votes from the Ninth district than any of the other candidates. Most of the counties in the district were in the district that Mr. Hanly epresented in Congress, and the Repubcans there are his warm admirers. W. L. Taylor will, it is claimed, get a majority of the Montgomery county delegation, and will have a scattering vote in the other counties. Hamilton county Republicans are at a loss just what to do. The sentiment of the county seems to be for Hanly, but a movement has been started to "play politics" and divide the county's vote in state convention between all four of the gubernatorial candidates, in order that the interests of E. E. Neal, who will be a candidate for clerk of the Supreme Court two years hence, may not suffer. The movement meets with the support of even many warm friends of Mr. Hanly, but on the other hand it is being vigorously combated.

Cause of the Increase of Crime. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

"There is one bit of cloakroom gossip

land should be nominated for first place at

the convention in St. Louis his possible run-

ning mate would be Carter H. Harrison.

which has leaked out-that if Mr. Cleve-

It is refreshing to find, even occasionally, the alarming increase of crime in its worst forms attributed to something else than the saloon, as is done in the Journal of March 16. The saloon is bad enough at its best, but in its worst features it is itself a creation of the same force that makes lynchings and murders common-the nonenforcement of the criminal laws-but there is back and underneath all this a cause which should arouse the immediate and earnest attention of every good citizen. The Journal furnishes a key to the situation in comparing the promptness and severity of English courts with the delays and indifferences of American courts, but it fails to suggest why this difference, with substantially the same laws and the same system of jurisprudence and the same civilization. There can be but one cause, namely, here the officers of the courts are the creatures of the criminal classes to such an extent that no man can be elected judge or sheriff who is known in advance to be determined to rigidly enforce every criminal law, by all the means within his reach; or, if elected once by accident, he cannot

punish crime, while in England the judge, at least, is appointed for life and holds his office independent of the criminal classes and their sympathizers. But we do not have to go to England to and confirmation of this theory. The same classes of men are made judges and mar-

shals in the United States courts as are

made judges and sheriffs in the State

courts, but each without first consulting he criminal classes and their sympathizers. the judge holding office for life. Everybody knows how much more promptly and reentlessly crime is punished in those courts than in the State courts, with the same class of men on the juries. The saddest feature of this lamentable condition is that it is probably beyon emedy. A single proposition to so amend

the Constitution of the State as to remove the judgeship from the list of election officers and make it a life position, or even encounter the solid opposition of the criminal classes and their sympathizers, together with a class of lawyers who hope to one day be judges long enough to wear the title, if not fill the office the balance of their days. It might fare better if I formed a part of a Constitution carefully revised by a convention with some amend ments much needed. But even then i would be sure to eliminate the present pro vision for the voting of allens. Possibly the situation may lead to an atten least, to revise a Constitution which is as much behind the times in many respe as its predecessor was a half-ce Indianapolis, March 16.

zies and the secretary of the Democratic

Maj. G. V. Menzies, of Mount Vernon,

who is recognized as one of the leaders of

guest at the Grand, but last evening, in

company with Jerome Herff, of Peru, he

ker's residuary legatee. sententiously observed Major Menzies in reply, and the inflection of his voice carried

man, because they were formerly neighbors. Not many years ago Mr. Eastman was running a Democratic newspaper at Wabash, while Mr. Herff lived in the adjoining coun-

was in the city yesterday.

A. A. Tripp, of North Vernon, one of the

fore the real campaign is on to demand all his time and energies.

Thomas H. Shipp, secretary to Senator

city yesterday. Both are actively interested in the Eleventh district congressional fight,

in the proceedings as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Zion is a pros-pective candidate for the Republican nom-

entitled to the nomination and I believe that is the sentiment of a large majority of the Republicans of the district."

premature publication of the Taggart-Hill bargain in the Tribune, it is adly those from the South, to believe that in

> "Hosea" Hawkins, former secretary of the Democratic state committee, who was in the city from Terre Haute yesterday, lays claim to the distinction of being the original Parker man in Indiana. It was suggested to Mr. Hawkins that in event Parker is defeated for the nomination at St. Louis the "original Parker" men will be hunting their holes instead of taking credit to themselves for the discovery, but he said he was willing to take his chances, 'When I'm for a man I'm for him, win or lose," he declared.